TWO CENTS.

Effect on International Bimetallism

"The bonds could only be paid in gold,"

responded Mr. Overstreet. "This bill

holds out not the slightest hope of inter-

t practically and absolutely impossible ever

it practically and absolutely impossible ever to have international bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1." (Applause.)

Mr. McRae (Ark.) followed Mr. Overstreet with a general argument in opposition to the principles embodied in the bill. It was, he explained, a speech prepared by him for delivery during the consideration of the original bill. He was prevented from delivering it at that time, owing to a severe illness.

A SPIRITED CONTROVERSY.

Dispute in Committee Over Idaho Min-

ing Inquiry.

There was a spirited controversy at the

outset of the Coeur d'Alene investigation

today, when Representative Lentz called

attention to telegrams given out by the

War Department in which capitalists asked

for protection to their interests in the mining country. He said that in view of these publications the committee ought to have

prominent officers of the mining and labor organizations stated that martial law was

A HALL OF RECORDS SITE.

Bill Introduced for the Acquisition of

Mr. Teller has introduced in the Senate

tion of square 229, bounded by Ohio avenue,

14th, 15th and C streets, as a site for a hall

of records. This square contains 42,617

square feet of ground, for the purchase of

which \$275,000 is appropriated by the bill.

This square faces 164 feet on Ohio avenue,

110 feet on 14th street and 80 feet on C street. The bill recites that besides the

clorama building and annex, containing over 600,000 cubic feet of space, suitable for

immediate storage of government

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Amendments to the Incorporating Ac

Proposed.

Mr. McMillan introduced in the Senate

oday a bill to amend the act incorporating

the reform school for girls of the District

of Columbia. It provides for the following

"That said board of trustees shall have

authority to appoint such officers, agents,

teachers and other employes as may be

necessary, and fix the rate of compensation

of the same, subject to the approval of the

The board of trustees is also authorized

to make all rules, &c., for the government

to make all rules, &c., for the government of the institution. The board is given power to transfer temporarily to the workhouse of the District for a period not exceeding six months any inmate of the school who is over the age of eighteen years, but has not reached the age of twenty-one years, whom they may deem definitely criminal or incapable of reform so as to endanger the discipline or morality of the school, or in case such girl has been committed to the school upon an order of court the board of trustees may, in their discretion, redeliver her to said court for such other disposition as the court may think proper.

think proper.

The trustees now report to the Commis-

sioners instead of to the Attorney General. One object of the bill is to reduce from

Will Be Second in Command on the

Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral Kempff, at present com-

mandant of the Mare Island navy yard,

today telegraphed the Navy Department his

acceptance of the offer of second in com-

mand on the Asiatic station. As a matter

will very nearly approach an independent

station. Rear Admiral Remey, the nomina

commandant of the entire naval force on

the Asiatic station, is expected to remain in the Philippines, while Rear Admiral Kempff will have a separate squadron cruising on the Chinese and Japanese

oasts.

The re-establishment of the force on the

China station may be a significant fact in view of the repeated hints from European sources of hostilities on so large a scale that they threaten to involve Asia.

To Take Supplies to Porto Rico.

The transport Kilpatrick will leave New

Fork tomorrow for San Juan, Porto Rico,

of fact, Rear Admiral Kempff's comma

eighteen to sixten years the statutory

the age of eighteen years is reached

amendments:

Attorney General."

buildings on this square is the Cy

uest, a bill to authorize th

REPLY TO KRUGER

England Will Not Recognize Independence.

SIMILAR ANSWER TO STEYN

Roberts May Not Reach Bloemfontein Today.

FRENCH MEETS OPPOSITION

Reinforcements Sent to His Position

at the Front.

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE

LONDON, March 13, 4:47 p.m.-In the house of lords today the premier, Lord Ballsbury, read the British government's reply to Presidents Kruger and Stevn. The concluding sentence is as follows:

"Her majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying it is not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African republic or the Orange Free State.

ROBERTS MEETS OPPOSITION. May Not Be Able to Take Bloemfon-

tein Today. LONDON, March 13.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Venters Viel, at 5:20 o'clock this morning, as follows:

"I directed General French, if there were time, to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him that after considerable opposition he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station, which command Bloem-"A brother of President Steyn has been

The telegraph line leading northward

has been cut and the railway broken up. "I am now starting with the 3d Cavalry Brigade, which I called up from the 7th Division near Petrusberg, and the mounted infantry, to reinforce the cavairy division.

The rest of the division will follow as quickly as possible."

The war office has received the following

dispatch from Lord Roberts at Venters Viel, dated March 12, 9:30 p.m.:

"Our march was again unopposed. We re now about eighteen miles fr fontein. The cavalry division is astride the railway six miles south of Bloemfontein There were 321 men wounded and about sixty or seventy were killed or are missing Lieut, Pratt of the Essex regiment was wounded severely. The wounds are as a rule more serious than usual, owing to the expanding bullets which are freely used by

DISTRESS AT MAFEKING. Garrison Reduced to Horse Flesh-

Natives Are Starving.

LONDON, March 13.-A dispatch to the Times from Mafeking, dated Monday,

The garrison at that place were then feeling acutely the stress of the stage. They were reduced to the use of horseflesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water was parasitically contaminated. Ty phold, dysentery and diphtheria were epidemic, but it was impossible to isolate th victims. The sufferings of the women and children were terrible, and there were deaths in the women's leager daily. The native population was starving. ative population was starving.

The military operations were progressing avorably. They had been extended to the rickfields, whence the enemy had been ompletely expelled.

HAD A HARD FIGHT.

Boers Made Sharp Opposition to Rob-

erts Last Sunday. DRIEFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sunday, March 11.-Gen. Roberts' advance yesterday across the scorching plains from Poplar Grove to this place was marked by most severe engagement since crossing the Modder river. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of ground, only fleeing at dusk, when Lord Roberts threw most of his troops against the center of their weak-

ened line.

At the point where Col. Broadwood turned the Boer left he found himself under the fire of their nine-pounder. The Boers, howhre of their nine-pounder. The Boers, however, ultimately hoisted the white flag.
When Col. Broadwood advanced he was
surprised to find the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape in
the darkness. The Transvaal prisoners
showed they were entirely surprised by
Lord Roberts tactics.

A Free Stater whose house President
Kruger occupied during the Boer flight
from Osfontein said he complained to the
President about the depredations of the
Transvaalers, whereupon the President replied:

"No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered into the war to fight for a right-cous cause, but now they have developed into horse and cattle stealers."

Gen. Joubert at Glencoe

LADYSMITH, Monday, March 12 .- The main body of the enemy is in position at Biggarsberg. Gen. Joubert is at Glencoe. There is reason to believe that few Boers are at Dundee, though the place is well

Gen. White Reaches Durban, DURBAN, Monday, March 12.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White has arrived here and emtarked upon a transport for east

FRENCH VIEW ON MEDIATION.

Only Offers From Germany or America Would Avail. PARIS, March 13.-A representative of the Associated Press has secured from a responsible mouthpiece of the French govvention in the Anglo-Transvaal war, which,

it is said, has been solicited by President Kruger The official in question said: "We believe it in rue the Transvaal has sent a request to the powers for their inter-vention, though up to this morning Presivention, though up to this morning President Kruger's message has not reached us. As far as France is concerned she certainly will not take the initiative in offering England mediation, nor will Russia, for the dual alliance is naturally working together in this question. We feel that in the present excited state of public feeling in England, and especially as regards ourselves, any step taken by the French government would defeat its own object and instead of opening a way to honorable peace would act as oil on flames and probably only create fresh complications. We consider that overtures for mediation can emanate from some power whose cordial relations with England prevent such a suggestion being construed as an unfriendly act. The Emperor of Germany, for instance, might take the inlative, or President McKinley, without fear of creating the friction which stands in the way of any such action on our part, and after this is done full reliance can be placed on the unqualified support of France and Russia, whose only desire is to see the end of the bloodshed and who are eager to lend their good offices in bringing about this end."

DECISION IN HARPER BROS. CASE. Application to Have Them Declared Bankrupt is Denied.

NEW YORK, March 13.-In the matter of Albert Smith et al., to have Harper & Brothers adjudged a bankrupt corporation, Judge Brown of the United States district ourt (bankruptcy part) today handed down his decision denying the adjudication of the corporation. After reviewing the legal steps which have been taken in connection with the Harper & Brothers affairs since the appointment of a receiver in December of last year, Judge Brown, in his decision,

says:

"The only question presented for decision is whether the proceedings instituted for the dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a receiver thereunder constitute an act of bankruptcy as charged."

Continuing, Judge Brown says:

"I think the petition should be at present depied." The case is one of yeary great im-

lenied. The case is one of very great im portance; the property interest involved is very large; the administration of it for the

portance; the property interest involved is very large; the administration of it for the best interests of creditors, as shown by papers submitted, requires very exceptional care and competency.

"Ninety per cent of the creditors, to the amount of \$5,000,000, it is stated and not denied, approved of the state proceedings for a dissolution, the appointment of a receiver and the management of the affairs under Mr. Harvey in the interests of the creditors, as the best possible course for their benefit. No interference with the present administration of its affairs should be had by any adjudication in bankruptey unless it is reasonably certain that winding up under the state law is an act of bankruptcy under the existing law. There seems to be much doubt on that point that the proper course, I think, is to deny adjudication of bankruptey at this time, leaving it to the petitioning creditors, if so advised, to present the question to the appellate court upon appeal from this decision."

MR. SHELDON'S FIRST PAPER.

Subscription List Kept the Presses Running Till Noon Todny. TOPEKA, Kan., March 13.—The first issue of the Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital went to press at 2:37 o'clock this morning, twenty-three minutes earlier than the usual time. Mr. Sheldon stayed in the office until the press started, and carried home with him the first copy of the paper. All the mails were caught and the press was kept running until about noon today, printing something over 100,000 copies. The rest of the edition will be printed in Chicago and New York, for which matrices will be sent daily. The management of the paper says the mailing list and city circulation now contain 350,000 copies, and that fresh orders are coming by every mail: 25,000 yesterday. Mr. Sheldon was at his desk again at 8:25 o'clock this morning. The paper is not satclock this morning. The paper is not sat-isfactory to the regular subscribers and outside papers have been bought freely to-

SMITH RELEASED FROM JAIL. Aged Frederick County Farmer Charged With Poisoning His Wife. Special Dispatch to The Evering Star.

FREDERICK, Md., March 13.-Henry Smith, the aged farmer of Wolfsville, this county, who has been in jail here since February 18 charged with poisoning his wife, Malinda Smith, was released from the custody of the sheriff last night. Smith had been in jail awaiting the result of an analysis of the vital organs of the dead oman, which was conducted by Prof. Wm. P. Tonry, state chemist.

Prof. Tonry reported to State's Attorney Worthington that he was not able to find any trace of poison, except some traces of opium in the stomach, but this came from the paregoric administered to check the excessive vomiting. A clot of blood as large as a small walnut was found in the brain.

small walnut was found in the brain, was due to a ruptured blood vessel, hen released Smith wept like a child, shook hands with all the jail officials thanked them profusely, saying at the that he had dreamed that he would be

NO CHANGE IN CONVENTION DATE.

Democratic Subcommittee Satisfied With Rate to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.-After a ession lasting until 1:20 o'clock this mornng, the subcommittee of the democratic national committee met again today at 10 clock, and resumed the discussion of plans for the national convention in July. It was decided that when the committee adjourns its meeting here, which will likely not occur before tomorrow, it would be to some

time in May.

Discussing the subject with the local railroad committee, the subcommittee decided that it could not change the date for hold-ing the convention from July 4 without the onsent of the entire committee, and the consent of the entire committee, and the opinion was expressed that no change of date will be made. The rate submitted by the railroad committee was passed upon as satisfactory. The rate is the same as that given the republican national convention at Philadelphia.

given the republican national convention at Philadelphia.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, a member of the committee, when asked by a reporter regarding the possibility of Benjamin Harrison contesting with President McKinley for the republican nomination, said:

"That's all stuff and nonsense. McKinley will be renominated by acclamation. No other candidate will even be mentioned. Then we'll beat him."

Panie in Austria Diet.

BUDAPEST, March 13.-During the ses sion today of the lower house of the diet a man named Stefan Lippert rose in the gallery, called out "Long live Hungary," creating a semi-pahic, and threw a petition in the midst of the members asking the em-peror-king to intervene in the South Ar-rican war immediately. He was arrested and his sanity will be investigated.

To Repeal the Horton Law. ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.-The house bill repealing the Horton boxing law was reported favorably to the senate today.

Roland Reed Has Recovered. NEW YORK, March 13.-Roland Reed actor, who has been sick for the past four months in St. Luke's Hospital, has been discharged, and is on the road to full

France's attitude in the matter of inter-

England's Reply to the Offer of Our Services.

TERMS OF BOERS HAVE BEEN REJECTED

Lord Salisbury's Response Given to Mr. White.

VAIN EFFORTS FOR PEACE

LONDON, March 13.-The United States government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British government its services as mediator, with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa.

Lord Salisbury has not yet replied, but a representative of the Associated Fress earns that there is little doubt he will de cline the United States' good offices. He will do so, however, in terms as cordial and polite as those in which the offer was

The representations made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to intervene, but simply transmitted the communications made to United States Consuf Adelbert S. Hay, at Pretoria, with the accompanying assurances that anything the State Department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well-known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused, and while Lord Salisbury will doubtless say he is unable to comply with the offer, he will also probably express his appreciation of the United States' efforts in behalf of humanity Vain Efforts for Peace.

The offer of mediation springs from Pre toria, where Mr. Hay, with the other consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace cablegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to secure the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded yesterday to the United States embassy in London, with the instructions outlined above. These Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, personally presented to Lord Salisbury, who received them cordially but without committing himself to any definite expression of opinion.

As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions

As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions including the retention of the republic's independence could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was already too late, but the premier, apparently, deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to put himself on record with a formal reply, which is now awaited.

England Declines.

6:15 p.m.-The United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, saw Lord Salisbury at the foreign office this evening and re-ceived a formal reply from the British govrnment, declining the good offices of the inited States in regard to peace. It is understood that the reasons of the premier are identical with those already cabled to the Associated Press.

The interview was very brief, the premier confining himself to a courteous verbal dec-lination, without entering into details.

Discussed at Cabinet Meeting. Nearly all of the two hours the cabinet don of the terms of peace offered to England by Presidents Kruger and Steyn of South Africa. Secretary Hay briefly reviewed the events. These, as near as can viewed the events. These, as near as can be ascertained today, are that the United States has transmitted to England a dispatch from the South African republics making certain propositions. In doing this the United States shows to England and the rest of the world that if she could do so she would be glad to see peace established in the country now at warfare.

The cabinet discussed the resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen yesterday calling for information as to what steps had been taken to bring about peace.

ad been taken to bring about peace In South Africa. It was decided that no facts on this subject can now be made public inasmuch as they do not properly belong to the United States, but to the two governments engaged in the correspond

No Statement Made.

Up to the time the cabinet meeting ad ourned no answer had been received from the British government to the representations made through Mr. Choate touching the restoration of peace in South Africa. In view of this fact it was decided by the cabinet, upon an explanation of the case by Secretary Hay, that it would not be proper at present to make any statement relative to the part which the United States government is taking in the effort to terminate the way. This course of efficial reticages is war. This course of official reticence is said to be dictated by official propriety. It is held that whatever matter is to be made Is held that whatever matter is to be made public touching the peace negotiations must emanate from one of the principals—Great Britain or one of the South African repub-lics—and the United States being nothing more than an intermediary is not justified in disclosing the secrets of the principals,

Not a Mediator. It is stated again, on the highest author ity, that in its present capacity the United States government is not a "mediator, but is simply a "go-between"-a convenier hannel of communication between two hostiles, who, having broken off all treaty re lations, are consequently estopped from direct approach, and are obliged to have recourse to a third party. This is true, of course, only as to purely diplomatic ex-change; there is another way, but only through military channels, whereby the bel-ligerents may come in direct communica-

Not a single proposition to serve as a basis of a peace agreement between Great Britain and the Boer republics was set out in the communication to Lord Salisbury. All that was ventured in this first overture was an inquiry as to what Great Britain was likely to demand as the price of stopping the war. To have gone further and have proposed terms on our own account might have placed the United States in the

position of an uninvited mediator. Secretary Hay Suffering With Cold. Secretary Hay was almost speechless from a severe cold today, and when the cabinet meeting adjourned he was obliged to go home and go to bed. If any answer should be received during the next few hours it will therefore probably be dealt with directly by the President.

What is Looked For.

There is a belief in some quarters here founded on our own history, that the British reply to this overture will be a polite reference of Presidents Kruger and Steyn to Lord Roberts as a person fully authorized to make known to them the terms upon which the British government is will-ing to case hostilities. In such case the first answer of Lord Roberts is expected to be "unconditional surrender." The however, does not signify in the opiniof the officials here that other terms on the made. Although it is doubtful the peace will immediately follow the mo That

ment in which the United States has taken so prominent a part, that act at least marks the initiation of the effort to attain peace, and in a measurable degree makes easier the way for a further and more suc-cessful attempt.

GERMANY WOULD MEDIATE. But First Wished to Know the Terms

BERLIN, March 13.-It is semi-officially announced that when the Orange Free State and the Transvaal addressed to a number of the larger and small states a request for friendly mediation the German government replied that it would willingly participate provided the essential condition of such mediation were present, namely, the cer-tainty that both belligerents desired it.

WILL MEET IN CAUCUS

Republican Senators to Consider Porto Rican Problem.

Proposed to Admit American Goods Into the Island Free of Duty-Hope of Agreement.

The republicans of the Senate are more hopeful than they were yesterday of reaching an agreement by which the Porto Rican bill can be put through the Senate. A caucus is to be held by the republican senators mmediately after adjournment today. The proposition will be submitted for adoption by the caucus to substitute for the tariff provision of the bill the proposition to admit American goods free into Porto Rico and to collect the proposed 15 per cent duty on Porto Rican goods coming into our ports, the duties so collected to be for the use of Porto Rico; and to adopt the civil government bill with omission of the provision for a delegate to Congress.

vision for a delegate to Congress.

There has been a great deal of beating back and forth over this question, and it is still possible that the opposition to such a compromise may be tenacious and prevent a caucus agreement. The senators have almost worn themselves out with conferences, and should this compromise fall there will be a strong disposition on the part of some of those supporting it now to abandon all effort to collect a tariff from Porto Rico.

It is said that friends of Mr. Quay will try to avail themselves of the caucus today to have a time agreed on for a vote on the Quay case. There appears no probability, however, of this meeting with any success.

So far there has been no denerture from

ability, however, of this meeting with any success.

So far there has been no departure from amicable feeling among senators, and there is a noticeable disposition to reconcile all differences in the interest of party harmony. In this desire the President is known to join heartily, but he has told senators who have visited him that he was equally anxious that certain principles should remain inviolate in the settlement. He urges among other things the retention of the House principle of protection and the establishment of a civil government.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE TROOPS. Deaths by Suicide and From Wounds Reported by Gen. Otis.

Gen. Otis today reported to the War Deariment the following additional casualties among the troops in the Philippines: Deaths by suicide-February 27, Daniel

H. Collins, Company F, 17th Regiment, U. S. Infantry; March 6, William Parsons, Company C, 22d U. S. Infantry; March 9, while mentally deranged Second Lieut. Louis P. Weber, Company E, 42d U. S. Volenteer Infantry, Friday, 11 p.m. Died from wounds received in action-

February 23, Friday, 2 a.m., First Lieut Eattalion Adjutant John B. Galleher, 40th Regiment, U. S. Infantry; February 5, Lattanon Adjutant John B. Galleher, 40th Regiment, U. S. Infantry; February 5, James L. Jones, Company E, 30th U. S. Vol-unteer Infantry; March 5, William Boese, Company H, 46th Infantry, variola; March 1, Lewis Lille, corporal, Company G, 41st . Lewis Lille, corporal, Company G, 41st Infantry; Mirch 2, Thomas M. Brooke, Company H, 36th Infantry; March 5, Walter L. Burlingame, Company F, 39th Infantry; chronic diarrhoea, March 3, Plakaey Flinn, Company E, 37th Infantry; subscute diarrhoea, March 4, Theodore Shaffer, Company D, 32d (or 42d) Regiment Infantry; multiple neuvritis, March 4, Wil-Company D. 32d (or 42d) Regiment Infantry; multiple neuvritis, March 4, William Wightman, setgeant, Company E, 3d Infantry; typhoid fever, March 4, Charles Lee, Company E, 28th Infantry; Henri O, Green, Company G, 18th Infantry; Henri O, Frank C, Ocker, Company B, 6th Infantry; March S, Frank C, Ocker, Company B, 6th Infantry; March S, Henry Fitzgerald, Company F, 9th Infantry; enteretis, March 1, Charles F. Herrick, Battery G, 6th Regiment Artillery; accidental, March 6, William J, Wood, battery L, 6th Artillery; run over by truck; March 4, Earl C, Ward, corporal, Cempany A, 30th Infantry; shot by sentry; March S, Albert Knittle, Battery O, 6th Artillery, fell through hatchway; malarlal fever, March 4, Edgar J, Manning, Company A, 3th Infantry; dysentery, March 6, Leon W, Wiltshire, Company E, 9th Infantry; March 9, David A, Ferguson, Troop I, 4th Cavalry; measles, March 7, Milton L, Smart, 38th Infantry; appendicitis, March 10, James Thompson, Company D, 48th Infantry.

Lieut, Louis P, Weber, of the 42d Volun-

Lieut. Louis P. Weber, of the 42d Volun teer Infantry, whose death by suicide is re-ported by Gen. Otis, was born in New York city October 5, 1863, and resided at 508 Bed city October 5, 1863, and resided at 503 Bed-ford avenue, Brooklyn, at the time of his appointment to the army. During the Spanish war he served in the 201st New York Volunteers, first as a second lieuten-ant and afterward as a first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. He held the lat-ter office when the regiment was mustered cut, April 3, 1890. He was appointed a sec-ord lieutenant in the 42d Volunteer In-fantry August 17, 1899, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines in De-cember last.

IN PORTO RICAS PORTS

Vessels Entered and Cleared During American Occupation. The War Department gave out for pub

lication today the following statement of the number of foreign vessels, their ton nage and the flags under which they sailed which entered and cleared at the several ports of the Island of Porto Rico from the date of American occupation until Decem-

Vessels entered-American, 443; tonnage 38,085. Spanish, 254; tomage, 496,512. German, 137; tonnage, 214,440. French, 114; tonnage, 91,429. British, 204; tonnage, 114,485.

nage, 91,429. British, 204; tonnage, 114,485. Italian, 16; tonnage, 31,999. Norwegian, 24; tonnage, 14,990. Cuban, 19; tonnage, 13,070. Dominican, 17; tonnage, 697. Dutch, 17; tonnage, 621. Portuguese, 1; tonnage, 485. Venezuelan, 6; tonnage, 410. Haltian, 1; tonnage, 7. Danish, 9; tonnage, 788. Vessels cleared—American, 339; tonnage, 384,171. Spanish, 151; tonnage, 318,290. German, 131; tonnage, 207,454. French, 114; tonnage, 100,578. British, 211; tonnage, 73,753. Italian, 16; tonnage, 31,306. Cuban, 16; tonnage, 100,578. Dominican, 16; tonnage, 10,734. Danish, 9; tonnage, 781. Dutch, 12; tonnage, 634. Dominican, 14; tonnage, 544. Portuguese, 1; tonnage, 485. Venezuelan, 6; tonnage, 410.

Personal Mention.

Rev. Frederic Doerr, pastor of St. Ste phen's Lutheran Church, Wilmington, Del., is in the city, the guest of Dr. Charles F. Keim, 2024 15th street northwest. Mr. Daniel N. Klapp of 1140 18th street arr. Damer N. Kiapp of 1140 18th street northwest is quite ill from a severe attack of erysipelas. He has been confined to his bed for a week.

Mr. J. H. Kuchling has been confined to his bed, quite ill, at his home near Mt. Vernon, Va., since last Wednesday.

Mrs. Horace C. Reed and Mrs. Carroll Parkinson will be at home tomorrow at 1125 13th street northwest.

MR. TURNER SPEAKS

Denounces Proposed Tariff on Porto Rican Goods.

POOR RETURN TO THE ISLANDERS

Senators Allen and Butler Explain Position on Silver.

signed from the committee on public lands, Mr. Thurston (Neb.) from the committee on railroads, Mr. Simon (Ore.) from the committee on Potomac river front, Mr. Foster (Wash.) from the committee on woman suffrage and Mr. Wetmore (R. I.) from the

President Pro Tem. Frye then appointed Mr. Bard (Cal.) to the several committees from which senators had resigned, in order to make committee places for him

Mr. Allen (Neb.), rising to a question of privilege, said he had been misrepresented by the Washington correspondent of a New York paper, who had reported that Mr. Allen had abandoned the free coinage of silver. Mr. Allen denied the correspondent's statements.

"Nothing that I ever said could by any kind of torture be construed as a lack of faith in my party platform, which declares for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1," he said.

original bill. He was prevented from delivering it at that time, owing to a severe illness.

Mr. Lewis (Ga.) also spoke against the conference report, particularly against the imposition of the gold standard, the arbitrary authority given the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds and maintain the gold standard and the funding of the national debt.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) spoke of the frequency of national bank failures and cited those recently occurring in Boston.

He dwalt particularly on the condition of affairs in the Globe National Bank and asked what protection people had when the government bank examiner pronounced the institution all right at the time the irregularities ware going on.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut supported the conference report in a carefully prepared speech setting forth the present financial conditions and the relief to be expected from the bill. gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1," he said.

Mr. Allen read the colloquy between himself and Mr. Aldrich, which, he said, was the basis of the report concerning him.

"I want to repeat," said he, "and I want the public printer to put this statement in black-faced type—that I am a firm believer and always have been in the doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and I do not believe in waiting for any other nation."

Mr. Allen was proceeding with an elaboration of his views when he was interrupted by Mr. Turner (Wash.), who had yielded to him, and reminded that it was a "personal statement" for which he had yielded and not a speech.

Mr. Allen immediately gave way, but was followed by Mr. Butler (N. C.), who desired to make a personal statement concerning a similar metter.

to make a personal statement concerning

Mr. Butler's Position.

whether or not he (Butler) was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Butler then restated his position as given during the collequy, but did not point out wherein he had been misrepresented. In closing he said he wanted to make the statement that he was in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, independent of any other nation.

United States, independent of any other nation.

Mr. Aldrich replied briefly, saying that the Associated Press account of the colloquy was a fair and accurate statement of what occurred. He had asked the North Carolina senator six or eight times if he was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone and had not received a direct answer. Mr. Aldrich said he was glad to get today a statement from Mr. Butler that he was now in favor of such free coinage.

The Porto Rican Bill.

At the request of Mr. Turner the Porto Rican tariff and government bill was laid pefore the Senate. His speech was a general attack upon the policy and provisions of the measure. He declared that its enactment would result in the debauchery of our citizenship or of our Constitution. He presumed that the minority in Congress would be charged with favoring competition of American working people with the underfed and underpaid labor of Porto Rico and the Philippines, but in this connection, he said, it would have to be remembered that the minority had opposed consistently the acquisition of the islands. Even now he believes the United States ought to let the Filipinos go in peace. It ought to be the mission of this country to give them a start on the road to good government, and then permit them to proceed for themselves, reserving such coaling stations and harbors as we might need. If the commercial interests, he said, must of our citizenship or of our Constitution the commercial interests, he sa have their pound of flesh, this said. m might make such treaties with the Filir

Poor Return to Porto Rico.

Mr. Turner thought the proposition of the bill to levy tariff on commerce between Porto Rico and other portions of the United States was a poor return for their ready acceptance of our institutions on the parof the Porto Ricans, and "no amount of sugar-coating could disguise its evil smell or nauseating taste." It was, to his mind, a desperate assault upon the liberties of the desperate assault upon the liberties of the people, and no more preposterous measure looking to the grant of power to Congress had ever been presented in either house.

The evident purpose was to break down the system which had stood the test of 123 years. The bill was clearly unconstitutional and it was repugnant to every utterance of the Supreme Court bearing upon the subject. It was denounced as a crime and as imperious and vainglorious, and Mr. Turner said he did not believe we could maintain such a system as was proposed without its being reflected upon our own institutions. He feared, indeed, that it was one of those innovations against which the one of those innovations against which the fathers had warned the American people. and he considered it wise to stop and con-sider where we were drifting.

Supreme Court Quoted. He did not agree with Mr. Foraker that we have "passed the law book stage," and he quoted numerous decisions of the Supreme Court to sustain his position, which was that the Constitution must apply

At the opening of the session of the House today the following bills were passed:

Mr. Grow (Pa.) in a personal statement denied that he had ever said in a news as an "outrage and a robbery." Then, under the order previously m

Mr. Overstreet (ind.), who was in charge of the report, explained in detail the modifications of the House and Senate bills agreed upon by the conferees. Mr. Overstreet said that every principle contained in the House bill had been preserved in the conference report except the provision relative to the taxation of national bank frantive to the taxation of national bank frantive.

chises. The establishment of the gold standard into law was still its all important and essential feature. This law would, he said, become the foundation of the business prosperity of the country. "Has the Secretary of the Treasury the power to redeem a silver dollar in gold under the amalgamated bill?" asked Mr. Shafroth (Col.). "He has not," replied Mr. Overstreet, "and he did not have the power under the original House bill." "Under this bill will private obligations be made payable in gold?" inquired Mr. Snodgrass (Tenn.). "Under section 2 of the original House bill," replied Mr. Overstreet, "public and private debts were made conformable to the gold standard. That section is omitted from the report; first, because it is a question in law whether it would not be said to the gold standard.

CURRENCY IN THE HOUSE

gold standard. That section is omitted from the report; first, because it is a question in law whether it would not be retroactive, and, second, because having fixed the gold standard and recognized it by converting all public obligations into gold obligations there will be no necessity to legislate concerning private obligations, as they will invariably reflect the character of government obligations."

Mr. Williams (Ill.) asked whether it would not be impossible in case an international bimetallic agreement was reached to escape paying the refunded thirty-year 2 per cent gold bonds in gold, and such being the case whether the bill could be considered an encouragement to international bimetallism.

Effect on International Bimetallism. In the Senate today Mr. Kean (N. J.) re committee on manufactures.

national bimetallism under present condi-tions. I say frankly that this bill will make

At the conclusion of morning business

similar matter.

Mr. Butler said that the report of the colloquy between himself and Mr. Aldrich had not correctly represented him. This report stated that Mr. Butler evaded a direct answer to Mr. Aldrich's question as to whether or not he (Butler) was in favor of

organizations stated that martial law was unnecessary in the Coeur d'Alene district.

The committee finally went into executive session on Mr. Lentz's proposition and decided not to call on the President for the affidavits.

At the open hearing the cross-examination of L. J. Simpkins developed many additional incidents of the disorder, but in the main the witness held to the recital given on his direct examination.

free coinage.

nos, affording us such advantage as sense of gratitude to the United might prompt them to give us.

limit for admission to the school, on the ground that the criminal character of ground that the criminal character of the becomes indelible before REAR ADMIRAL KEMPFF ACCEPTS equally to all portions of the territory of the United States, and that there could properly be no discrimination in favor of one section in the matter of taxation or otherwise in the interest of another section.

THE HOUSE.

To establish a light and fog signal at the southern entrance of the new breakwater at Buffalo, N. Y., and for the relief of the heirs of Philip McCfusky and John Hogan

paper interview that the Porto Rican bill the House proceeded to the consideration of the conference report upon the financia

with supplies for the suffering poor in the Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), who was in chars island. She will bring back a equadron of the 5th Cavairy on her return trip, An Assistant Paymaster. Ray Spear of Spokane, Wash., has been appointed an assistant paymaster in the

ous advertising in the daily press draws interest that is compounded daily.

RIVERS ON RAMPAGE

Part of Illinois.

VALUABLE PROPERTY DESTROYED

Three Hundred Families Take to Hills at Havana.

CHICAGO, March 18.-Reports received nere today show that serious floods are prevalling in the northern portion of Illinois by the overflowing of the Illinois, Des Plaines, Fox, Sangamon and Kankakee riv-

ready been destroyed.

At La Salle the Illinois river and tributary streams are now fourteen feet above normal height and still rising. Not since 1892 has there been so much water in that vicinity, and if the rivers continue to rise during the next twenty-four hours the damage to property will be enormous. One pump at the water works is already shut down, the engineers are working in twenty inches of water, and Superintendent Walker says that one foot more of water will mean the stoppage of the entire plant.

Basements Flooded in Peru.

pasements are filled with water, doing much lamage to merchants' reserve stocks. Fears are entertained that the fires of the big Illinois Zinc Company's works may be reached by the rapidly rising water, which already covers parts of the company's premises.

General Manager W. B. Brinton has taken every precaution against the inundation of the Peru plow works. If the water should rise two feet higher 500 workmen at that factory will be thrown out of employment. At Peorla the Illinois river is out of its banks and is doing considerable damage along the valley. It is still rising. This usually staid stream has risen more than two feet in the last six hours, mostly caused by the rapidly melting snows of the last few days. Today the floating ice formed a gorge, backing up the water to such an extent that families living along the river banks were in danger of their lives and some property was destroyed.

At Havana the Herget levee, on the Sangamon river, broke last night, compelling 300 families to flee to higher ground. Much stock has been lost. by the rapidly rising water, which already

Family on an Ice Floe. A family living on an Island at the juncion of the Kankakee and Des Plaines rivrs had a narrow escape. An ice gorge eased waters submerged the entire island

than it has been for the last twenty years. Several negro families had a narrow escape from drowning and were compelled to eave their residences for safety.

FLOODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

rocks, sweeping away the cut bank truss bridge, 150 feet long, between Bear creek

dozen sustained lesser injuries Delayed overland pass

French Government's Attitude Re-PARIS, March 13 .- The French government has not yet received a request from Washington to extend the time for the rattfication of the commercial treaty, but it is

willing that more time shall be taken if America wishes it. A representative of the Associated Press was informed by the foreign office that France fully appreciated the Senate's complete freedom of action, and did not see in the proposed reference of the treaty to the finance committee any step inimical to its prospects. On the contrary, the French government was confident that the same good will would be shown in the finance as in the foreign relations commit-tee. Meanwhile, however, no action would be taken here because little doubt is felt that the treaty can be ratified in Paris in time if its ratification is assured in Wash-

mittee to Investigate Charges. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. STATE HOUSE, Annapolis, Md., March 13.-Mayor Hayes of Baltimore, having deiberately charged that a corrupt lobby is operating at the state house to prevent legislation favorable to the city, the house of delegates today directed the sergeant-at-

tee which has been appointed to investigate the charges. The charges made by the mayor have aroused great indignation among the memwhat he has said or retract it before the

Cuba's Exhibits in Paris. NEW YORK, March 13.-Cuba's exhibits

Buford, from Havana. The exhibits co-prised 100 large cases, which will be fo warded to Havre by an early steamer.

A BUSINESS AXIOM.

From Printer's tok. Money spent in continu-

Serious Floods Prevailing in Northern

TRAINS LATE AT VANCOUVER

ers. Much live stock and property have ai-

thus placing the city in jeopardy from fire. The fires in the engine room of the Dickinson cement works were extinguished and the klins flooded. William Chapin and family were driven from their home, and water stands a foot deep on the floors of the summer cottages. mer cottages.

At Peru Water street is flooded and store

the affidavits presented by Senators Carter and Heitfeld to the President, in which formed above the is and and broke. The reand the family found refuge on a large cake of ice and were carried several miles down stream before being rescued. The house and all the stock were destroyed. At Pontiac the Vermillion river is higher

No Trains Have Reached Vancouver Since Last Sunday.
VANCOUVER, B. C., March 13.—No overland train has arrived here since Sunday, all traffic being suspended by mud and snow slides in the interior. Heavy snow slides are reported from the Selkirk mountains, carrying down trees and immense

and Six Mile creek. From Sandon comes the news of an more serious disaster. A landslide demolished six houses in the lower part of the town, burying one of the tenants. Wm. McLeod, beneath the mass of debris, which crushed the houses as if they had been egg shells. Three other occupants of the dwelling were seriously injured, and half a

through today, transferring around the break in the line.

WILLING TO GRANT MORE TIME.

time if its ratification is assured in MAYOR HAYES SUMMONED. Maryland Legislature Appoints Com-

arms to summon Mr. Hayes to appear here tomorrow to tell all he knows to a commit-

ers, who say that he must either prove what he has said or retract it before the bar of the house. All sorts of reports have been current here during the past few days about corruption in regard to the telephone bill and the measure to reduce the price of gas in Baltimore to \$1 per thousand feet. Accusations of attempted bribery have been rife among the members, and the leading men in both houses say that they intend to have the whole business investigated, and if any one is guilty swift punishment will follow. Up to the present time 750 bills have been introduced, of which about fifty have become laws. As only three weeks remain of the present session, it is probable that a large proportion of these bills will fail to pass.

for the Paris exposition reached this city today on board the United States transport